

VIETNAM COURIER

June 9
1969
No. 220
6th Year

NFL SOLUTION ENLISTS
WIDESPREAD UNIVERSAL
SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY

Page 4

Information Weekly — E.O. 146 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

SOUTH VIET NAM PLAF MAY SUCCESSES

- Hundreds of Targets in more than 30 Cities and some 100 Centres of Lesser Importance under Fire.
- 65,000 Adverse Casualties, among them 30,000 GI's and Satellite Troops.
- 3 US Brigades, 1 Puppet Regiment and 26 Enemy Battalions, 3 Armoured Sub-Regiments and 90 Companies Wiped Out or Decimated.
- 1,100 Military Vehicles (Including 620 Tanks and Armoured Cars) and 250 Artillery Pieces Wrecked, Nearly 600 Aircraft Destroyed or Shot Down, 65 War Vessels Sunk or Burnt.

JUNE 2 COMMUNIQUE OF THE PLAF COMMAND

THIS communiqué, released by Gisi Phong Press Agency, gives a striking picture of the situation in South Viet Nam in May which was marked by the new wave of widespread offensives let off since the night of May 31.

The targets under attack that night included 57 key bases of enemy units from regiment size upwards, among them the HQ's of two army corps, the HQ of the Ranger joint forces, the puppet Police General Directorate, the HQ of 6 U.S. divisions, one division of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries and 6 puppet divisions.

The communiqué also mentions raids on 41 airfields including South Viet Nam's most important ones such as Tan Son Nhut, Bien Hoa, Da Nang, Chu Lai, etc., and on 25 logistic compounds such as Long Binh, Cam Ranh, Coa Viet, etc.,. Key land and water ways were sealed off.

The 65,000 enemy losses in personnel consisted of U.S. puppet regular troops, local tyrants, zealous agents of the enemy and members of "pacification" teams. Adverse losses in materials were also very serious. These figures made of May one of the most fruitful months in the drive of sustained offensives and simultaneous uprisings launched more than a year ago.

Analysing the significance of the successes already obtained, the communiqué first of all stresses that these achievements eloquently prove that however strenuous they may be, U.S. efforts to intensify the war to keep maximum military pressure on the adversary can in no way create a position of strength for the aggressors and instead only send their already very heavy casualties skyrocketing.

Referring to U.S. war step-up, the communiqué cites the following facts and figures: the monthly tonnage of bombs dropped on populated areas in South Viet Nam exceeded that in the last months of Johnson's office and reached 130,000 tons; the number of B-52 daily sorties and the amount of bombs showered by B-52 super-bombers have decupled compared with the previous period (1,500 and even 2,000 tons per day); increased "accelerated pacification" operations and sweeps of the type of operation Apache Snow in the A Bix area, etc.,.

Spending, the communiqué throws a strong light on the sad plight of the enemy driven still more deeply into a blind alley by the PLAF's May actions.

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South Viet Nam: Supplies sent to the front by sampans.

20th Plenary Session of Paris Conference
on Viet Nam (June 5, 1969)

To Prolong This War Will Bring No Good to the American People and President Nixon Himself - Says Mr. HA VAN LAU

leader" for "mutual troop withdrawal" was only aimed at "prolonging the military occupation of South Viet Nam by U.S. troops and gaining time for the consolidation of the puppet army, the puppet government, and the people's liberation armed forces and the stamping out of the patriotic movement in South Viet Nam. The DERN also demanded that the United States "drop the 'mutual troop withdrawal' theory."

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The Problem of Troop Withdrawal

In South Viet Nam at present, U.S. troops and troops of U.S. satellites are foreign troops that have

The South Vietnamese People's Right to Self-Determination

constituent Assembly, the elaboration of a coalition government resulting from negotiations, on the basis of equality, democracy and mutual respect, between political forces representing all walks of life and ethnic minorities in South Vietnam, including those individuals who have had to live abroad for political reasons—in short, all those who are for peace, independence and neutrality.

(...) In clinging blindly to the Thieu-Khuong gang, in the hope of "de-Americanizing" the war and preventing the South Vietnamese people from enjoying their right to self-determination, the United States will be sucked in by the same whirlpool as its agents.

NHÂN DÂN (The People)
June 6, 1969

NHAN DAN (The People)
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DRVN FORESTRY DEPARTMENT'S SHARE IN THE DEFEAT OF U.S. WAR OF DESTRUCTION

NGUYEN TAO
of the Forestry Department

FORESTS AND FORESTRY IN NORTH VIET NAM

During the last ten years (1954-1964) of socialization of forest exploitation, substantial progress in the branch was achieved. The work was directed towards a contribution to economic and cultural rehabilitation as well as to the consolidation of national defence and improvement of the people's living conditions. In the past four years, despite the U.S. escalation to the North, our Forest protection has also forged ahead thanks to tireless and far-reaching investigation work. Forest fires, nomadic practices, land-clearing by burning and ineffective forest exploitation have markedly decreased. The area of better kept forests has been increasing with every passing year: in 1964, nine times as much as in 1954, fifteen times as compared with 1961.

AFFORESTATION AND FOREST PROTECTION

IN November 1979, President Hu Chi Minh called on our people to observe a "tree-planting Tet", this appeal which was warmly responded to is a landmark in the afforestation drive in North Viet Nam. In the

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THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

Developed processing of forest products has helped correct the imbalance between exploitation and processing and satisfies a great part of the requirements of combat, production and people's living conditions. Other aspects of the work such as forest survey, scientific



*Bamboo and
timber from the
Highlands to
delta provinces*

News in Brief

● On the occasion of International Children's Day (June 1st) an exhibition of drawings selected from entries of the annual drawing competition of North Vietnamese children was opened in Hanoi. On display were thousands of works by 150 children.

● President Ho Chi Minh has praised 195 schools (teachers) for their devoted efforts in the 1960-1967 school-year, the third year of struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation.

The number of teachers commended by President Ho Chi Minh this year is 15 per cent higher than in the 1960-1967 school-year. President Ho Chi Minh has also lauded the all-round merits of the pupils in various general education schools. They are the pick of 2.5 million children who have been awarded the title of "Good Neighbors (or Nieces) of Uncle Ho."

(Continued page 7)

NORTH VIET NAM

On June 2 and 5, 1961, a pilotless spy plane and a Phantom D4 fighter-bomber were downed respectively over Haiphong and in Quang Binh province.

Total of U.S. planes lost in North Viet Nam since August 5, 1964:

3,294

* On the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's 79th

birthday, the Viet Nam Writers and Artists' Union and the Thuan An Museum.

the Theatrical Workers' Association observed a "Folk Song Week". Hundreds of

artists from various theatres and folk song and dance ensembles were performing.

sembles gave performances for seven successive nights at the Hanoi Municipal Theatre.

• The Viet Nam Physio-

logists' Association was

NEL SOLUTION ENLISTS WIDESPREAD UNIVERSAL SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY

THE important document on the "principles and main content of the overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem" put forth by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to help restore peace in Viet Nam, has been enjoying wide sympathy and support from broad sections of the world public. The Front's ten points have been one of the topics most hotly commented on in the past three weeks by people of various countries who are joining efforts to step up the international drive to win backing for the Vietnamese people's just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Together with the socialist countries, the international communist movement has also come out strong for the NFL. The statement of the Political and Diplomatic Committee of the Japanese Communist Party said: "The SVNFL proposal is the only realistic basis for ending the Viet Nam war. If the U.S. rejects it, it will only worsen its isolation." William Kashtan, Secretary General of the Canadian Communist Party, declared for the reasonable proposal of the Vietnamese people and condemned the obdurate attitude of the Nixon administration.

THE Laotian and Khmer peoples, close neighbours and comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people, also have voiced valuable sympathy and support to the to-point overall solution of the NFL. In his message to the Front, Hui Thue, Hui Thue, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State, said: "On behalf of the Sangkum Keat Niyum (People's Socialist Commu-

nist Party) and the Khmer people, I called around the world to assure you of our full support to this ten-point political programme and its reasonable programme for the return of peace in South Viet Nam."

Prince Sihanouk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, wrote in his message: "On behalf of the Laotian people and the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and in my own name, I warmly hail the principles and main content of the overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem put forward by the South Viet Nam NFL as an important step towards the Laotian patriotic neutralist forces, Khannouk Keola sent a message of support to the South Viet Nam NFL. The Lawyer Nguyen Hui Thue, Houari Boumedienne, President of the National Revolutionary Council of Algeria, and many other nationalist countries standing together with the same front against imperialism and colonialism, have

greeted the NFL overall solution as a judicious political plan for the settlement of the South Viet Nam issue.

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty-one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the U.S. withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellite from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, which has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. government's confusion even more confounded. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive counter-measure with the support for the NFL offer. The press and in-

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the absurd demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

In the United States itself, progressive public opinion sets great store by, and the overwhelming consensus with the NFL blueprint. Senator Mike Mansfield, Democratic majority leader in the Senate, said that it "might provide a good basis for ending the stalemate in the Paris peace talks." Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican, saw in it "an opportunity for the administration to begin serious talks to end the war in Viet Nam."

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Nixon denied to the South Vietnamese people their fundamental national rights and right to self-determination and persisted in the absurd demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

The International Conference on Viet Nam in Stockholm made it clear that "President Nixon is continuing the disastrous bankrupt policies of Lyndon Johnson, and his approach contains a prelude of the war in disregard of world opinion."

Though U.S. imperialists have met with serious setbacks they still refuse to draw the necessary lesson. The Nixon administration, under the pressure of progressive opinion in the United States, has had to give assurances of its intention to end the war but in fact, remains very stubborn and aggressive. It continues to step up its military operations and commit barbarous crimes against the South Vietnamese people. It still refuses to withdraw U.S. troops from South Viet Nam and sticks to its scheme

to maintain the Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration as a tool to force neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam.

The overall solution of the NFL opens an avenue to the honourable withdrawal of the U.S. from its aggressive dirty war in South Viet Nam. The Nixon administration's opposition to it has been its obdurate and aggressive nature before U.S. and world public opinion, and provoked ever stronger dissent from progressives in the United States and the world.

THE Vietnamese people's resistance to U.S. aggression for national salvation has glowing justice on its side. Their position is unimpeachable, sensible and reasonable. Their fight and line enjoy deep sympathy and firm support from the world's peoples and U.S. progressives. This constitutes a strong encouragement to them and their armed forces in their arduous but very glorious fight.

We sincerely thank the world's peoples for their extremely valuable backing.

"TOP! Your papers!" In front of the police check-point a crowd instantly swelled and provoked a traffic jam. Drivers were honking their horns, the people protesting vehemently, and the nervous policemen snoring and cursing. "Why all these checks and controls?", an elderly lady asked the police, somewhat mischievously. "Everybody is saying that peace is near."

going on in Saigon these days are in the words of a foreign correspondent, "politics has taken to the streets." The NFL is confident and solution put forward by Mr. Tran Huu Kiem in Paris has been heartily discussed in both schools and at plush drawing rooms, in the lobbies of Parliament, police stations, and even on the sidewalks. Newspapers get record sales. Radio Liberation and The Voice of Viet

"Yes, one only needs to look at the respective attitudes of the two parties," the professor nodded vigorously. "The NFL is confident and unruffled by the American side. It's a complete snail. Nixon and his henchmen are in dire straits. Repatriation of the GIs and a coalition government: could they turn this down without dropping their masks?"

The journalists, in unison with their foreign counterparts

The Temperature Is Rising in Saigon

(Notes of a Viet Nam Press Agency correspondent)

"You bet, Ma'am," said one man. "But you know what one bigwig said at the party, yes, shuffling, Ma'am."

This rather candid remark from a servant of the regime made two women workers snifle and wink knowingly at each other.

In fact the above scene is typical of what has been

Nam are eagerly listened to. "I can't trust the papers here," said a college professor. "They're all gagged. We should have the full text of the NFL."

In the saloons, people do not hesitate to discuss the subject even with strangers.

"It's now or never," said one man to his neighbour in a long queue. "There can be no other solution. Let the Americans get out of here. We'll settle things among us, Vietnamese."

In the cafe, rumors have it that peace-driven Nguyen Van Thieu had hastily summoned his confederates Ky, Huong and Lam on the night of May 8, that their secret meeting had lasted until dawn without anyone of them being able to prepare any line of action, for no one knew how the Americans would react. Whether true or false, the story is a significant one.

"There is no denying it," a politician whispered into the ear of a colleague, "the ten million would be our demands are all the more reasonable."

"That's what precisely will be the main aim of the answer. We can't reject them without incurring popular wrath. We are in a damned fix and the Americans too. Now it's easy to understand all that Nixon nonsense."

The students openly praise the NFL's ten points. In a get-together at a professor's home, a law student made no secret of it.

"The NFL has flouted the Yanks. Its flawless logic makes Nixon's speech sound pitifully foolish."

Together with their U.S. masters, criminal, puppet administration sent puppet professor Le Doan Kim on the charge of calling for a gradually neutralist government, closed down the Ngy Hoi and Tan Dan rallies because the latter had denounced the rottenness of the Thieu-Ky-Huong regime, the May 22 issue of the U.S. paper Time because of its article about a "transitory government" and served a warning to the Cong Long daily for having reprinted Time's article on the possibility to form a provisional government in South Viet Nam. The puppet police mounted numerous round-ups in Saigon - Cholon against progressive teachers, students, democracy, peace and neutrality.

US planes still openly incensed their reconnaissance over the DRVN territory: 1,500 sorties of manned or robot recon planes had been flown in two missions in the air space of almost all the DRVN provinces (half as many in April), including Hanoi city and Haiphong.

US planes of F4, F105, A1 and B57 types carried out bombings and strafings of population centres from Vinh Link to Nghe An.

In Nghe An, on May 18, numerous U.S. planes fired, released 200 mm shells, and caused a series of blast flames in Nho My village in Ky Son district.

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June 2 Communiqué of the PLAF Command

(Continued from page 1)

Militarily, the U.S.-puppets were under PLAF encirclement and under the constant threat of the patriot's violent attacks. Their defence system was critically upset: on the Saigon front, U.S. troops had to withdraw into the inner defence perimeter; in the central sector, puppet troops were redeployed in haste to cope with the onslaughts of the patriots in the Western Highlands, while U.S. paratroops and marines were drawn towards, and pinned down in, the hilly border of the Mekong Delta; a real battle took place among puppet troops in the Mekong Delta under the impact of the PLAF onset in many provinces.

The cities remained less secure for the enemy because of the activities of self-defence squads, while the "Vietnamization" of the war was leading for bankruptcy because of the devastating blows dealt at the Americans and their puppets. The communiqué mentioned the enemy divisions hardest hit in May: First Air Cavalry, Americal, First Airborne for the Americans, and the 10th and 25th (Saigon front), the 7th (Mekong Delta), the 2nd (Quang Ngai sector), and the paratroop division of the general reserve, for the puppets, etc.

Finally, May saw new setbacks of the "accelerated pacification" programme in many areas.

Politically, according to the communiqué, there was an aggravation within various puppet factions and groups, irrefutable evidence of this being the recent failure of Nguyen Van Thieu to form a political party, with a somewhat decent face. Antagonisms also developed between the U.S. imperialists and their hangers in Saigon, and in the satellite countries and even among ruling circles in the U.S. where the cessation of the war and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam have become pressing needs.

THE communiqué then lists the insoluble dilemmas inherent in the objectives pursued by the Americans in South Viet Nam, dilemmas which spell out the criminal obduracy of the Nixon administration and which doom U.S. neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam to total failure:

— The U.S. wants to limit its losses while prolonging the war.

— It wants to secure a position of strength while its troops are obviously in a position of weakness.

— It wants to get out of the Viet Nam quagmire rapidly while pursuing with obstinacy the mirage of a position of strength.

— It wants to shift the war burden, unbearable for the U.S. forces, onto the back of the puppet troops in a state of full delinquency, both moral and organisational.

— It wants to extricate itself from its state of passivity

while the initiative is firmly in the hands of the PLAF, etc.

The communiqué concludes by calling on the South Viet Nam armed forces and people to press their attack on the enemy whose will of aggression has shaken, to strike at the U.S. and the puppet troops, inflict still more serious losses on them in manpower and war materiel, hit at their key bases and organs, smash the "accelerated pacification" programme and impel forward popular uprisings, cut off important enemy communication lines and, while fighting, build the revolutionary forces so as to gain ever more splendid successes.

ON the occasion of the publication of the communiqué on the PLAF May successes, the Hanoi daily *Mau Dan*, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, carried an editorial entitled "May, a greatly successful month."

The article brings out in relief the following points:

1. The May achievements demonstrate that the PLAF are capable of mounting continual offensives and have a vast striking force.

2. They give an eloquent proof of the development of people's war in all respects in South Viet Nam, marking a new step forward particularly in the application of very varied and highly effective tactics.

3. The U.S. defensive "hold-and-clear" and "defence in depth" strategies have experienced a new setback, and so has the "Vietnamization" of the war pursued by Washington.

Nhan Dan's editorial then describes the following aspects of U.S. failure:

1. The Americans are unable to parry the stinging blows struck at their sorest points in Viet Nam.

2. The losses in men are alarmingly high for the U.S. imperialism, while everything indicates that they will only increase every day.

3. The enemy combat gear is getting more passive and upset than ever before.

4. The situation on the battlefield further highlights the insurmountable deadlock and contradictions in both strategy and tactics which the U.S. and puppets are facing.

The article concludes by reassuring the South Vietnamese people of the indefectible support of their Northern comrades, who have also even been determined to provide every necessary assistance to the patriotic struggle in the South and to carry on socialist construction in the North.

US Crimes Against Vietnamese People in May 1969

IN May 1969 the Nixon administration continued to intensify the policy of aggression in South Viet Nam, to infringe upon the DRVN's sovereignty and threaten her security, and commit more abominable crimes against the Vietnamese people.

1 - SOUTH VIET NAM

THE U.S. imperialists sent in an additional 1,000 men, launched many battalion-sized operations against the population in an effort to carry out Nixon's order as Melvin Laird had openly declared, on May 25, 1969 in an interview with *Time*: "It has always been our goal to keep the maximum pressure on the enemy. These continue to be the

instructions" to the field commanders.

On May 29 alone, more than 50 million would be allocated in which the raiders set fire to, and loot, villages and fired at random on the population despite the NFL's announced 48-hour truce on the occasion of Buddha's birthday.

In an effort to "de-Americanize" the war, they stepped up the equipping of the puppet army with a helicopter squadron (UH1 type) to support its terrorist operations, they also planned to increase the amount of armoured cars of the puppet army to 1,600 and 500 series of helicopters were made to supply cover to their military operations in the Tam Ky Da Nang area.

million dollars—500 million more than in 1968—of which 400 million would be allocated to the Saigon puppet administration.

B-52s were sent on indiscriminate bombing missions against the population in 200 and 400-kb bombs on populated areas adjoining town and towns, including the outskirts of Saigon. Within a mere 12 hours of May 9, 1969 B-52s razed 4,500 tons of explosives on Binh Duong, Phuoc Long, Kontum and Quang Ngai provinces. Raids by other types of helicopters were stepped up. On May 15, 1969, to the B-52s, 158 sorties of fighters and nearly 1,500 series of helicopters were made to supply cover to their military operations in the Tam Ky Da Nang area.

Together with their U.S. masters, criminal, puppet administration sent puppet professor Le Doan Kim on the charge of calling for a gradually neutralist government, closed down the Ngy Hoi and Tan Dan rallies because the latter had denounced the rottenness of the Thieu-Ky-Huong regime, the May 22 issue of the U.S. paper Time because of its article about a "transitory government" and served a warning to the Cong Long daily for having reprinted Time's article on the possibility to form a provisional government in South Viet Nam. The puppet police mounted numerous round-ups in Saigon - Cholon against progressive teachers, students, democracy, peace and neutrality.

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VIET NAM AND THE WORLD

DRVN GOVERNMENT RECOGNISES SUDAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT

A note was sent on May 4 by Premier Pham Van Dong to Premier Babakar Awadallah of the Democratic Republic of Sudan notifying the latter of the DRVN government's decision to recognize the government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

STAY THE CRIMINAL HANDS of the US Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi Clique!

As part of their scheme for intensified repression and massacre of South Korean patriots fighting for national independence, the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have recently condemned to death Kim Dong Tai, Chairman of the Central Revolutionary Party and a well-known journalist in South Korea, and have victimized his companions-in-arms. These illegal and savage acts are an insult to the entire Korean people as well as to freedom, peace and justice-loving people in the world.

The *Nhan Dan* daily, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, carried on May 29, 1969 a strong protest against this act of the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. The article pointed out: "The American imperialists cannot intimidate the South Korean people nor stem

News from LAOS

Economy Develops in Free Areas

In a recent report, Sann Southchick, member of the Luanan Patriotic Front Central Committee, reviewed the great achievements recorded by the patriotic forces in economic consolidation and development in the free areas of Laos, KPL reported.

In agriculture, despite natural calamities and difficulties caused by the war particularly the U.S. air war of destruction, production expands steadily, adequately satisfying the needs of the people and the armed forces.

In the past 4 years, irrigation and drainage have

acted as a lever for a higher rice output. Due to this, about one-fifth of the rice acreage has been adequately watered, and summer rice, introduced for the first time into Laos, has been widely sown in 10 provinces. Besides, 2,000 mountain-dwelling families have been helped to settle down in valleys.

Of the most efficient measures to deal with wartime difficulties are the setting up of peasants' mutual aid teams and the application of new farming methods. There are now about 5,000 such teams in Kham Moun, Savannakhet, Ta Ven Oe, Sam Neua and

Xiang Khoang provinces.

Thanks to the initial but notable progress made in agriculture, food shortage formerly chronic in many localities has been done away with and, in 1968 alone, foodstuffs supplied to the armed forces increased 40 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Industry and handicrafts have also made headway. Besides traditional handicrafts such as smithery and handloom weaving which have been rehabilitated and developed, 30 State-run economic establishments have been built in the free zone in the past 4 years.

Educational and Health Progress

ALONGSIDE substantial achievements in economic construction, progress has been made in education and public health in the free zone of Laos in spite of U.S. and the rightist forces' ever intensified ground and air attacks. KPL reported.

The number of primary school children in the current year has risen by 35 per cent as compared with 1964, before the start of the U.S. war of destruction and by 5 times compared to the French time. High schools, which were non-existent in this country, except one in Vientiane city, under the French rule, have

now been established in all provinces in the free zone and many districts too.

The invention of the written script of the Lao Xang and Lao Theng—two of the three major nationalities in Laos—has made it possible to step up mass education among the population 90 per cent of which were illiterate in the French time. For over a year now, 120 more villages in the free zone have done away with illiteracy among the adults.

In public health, a civilian network is operating along the border in the armed forces. It now involves 12 provincial hospitals, 40 district dispensaries and 31 village infirmaries.

The contingent of cadres now includes 1,000 medical workers of various levels and 5,500 sanitary workers active in villages. Besides, a good number of mobile medical teams have been formed to provide regular medical care to the people in remote jungle areas.

The rapid development of the public health service has efficiently helped the fighting and supplied prompt medical aid to the victims of the U.S. war of aggression, especially the U.S. air war against the free zone.

In the United States

PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIET NAM

Soldier in Viet Nam" has been very active.

At a press conference held on May 16 in New York, it was reported that the anti-war spirit had extended to the important military base of Fort Bragg (North Carolina) where "Green Berets" were under training for the war in Viet Nam. An appeal passed at the press conference and addressed to journalists said that the soldiers protesting against the war in Viet Nam would never keep silent in front of the prolongation of the war by the U.S. government.

This strategy in Viet Nam, said the appeal, has aroused great concern in the U.S. Enormous quantities of money and resources of the U.S. people are being spent to bolster up the venal and dictatorial Saigon administration instead of being used to alleviate Americans' poverty and hun-

ger and to do away with racial oppression, slums, illiteracy and despair.

The U.S. soldiers denounced their government's forcing them to fight an illegal, immoral and unjust war and red their resolute opposition to the dirty war in Viet Nam and insisted on a prompt withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam.

A large number of anti-draft American youth met on May 25 broke into an induction centre in New York, seized all dossiers and burned them in the street.

THE Chicago Urban Council recently voted a resolution demanding that the Nixon government stop military activities in South Viet Nam, de-escalate the war and immediately withdraw U.S. troops from South Viet Nam.

QUANTITATIVE PROPORTIONS IN SOUTH VIET NAM

THE harsh reality of the U.S. war in South Viet Nam has gradually been awakening U.S. servicemen to the dishonourableness and uselessness of an aggression directed against a South Viet Nam people who desire independence and freedom and profitable only to a corrupt gang of warlike puppets.

Growing numbers of GIs have risen up to defend their personal dignity and their vital interests and those of the United States. Actions against this immoral war have increased since the end of December 1968. The biggest of them took place in a base of U.S. Infantry Division 25 stationed at Dong Du, 30 km northwest of Saigon, under the "reparation slogan. A few days later, came the protest by servicemen of Battalions 1 and 2, U.S. Infantry Division 3, garrisoned at Binh Duc, 64 km southwest of Saigon, who resisted the order to go on a raid and demanded an end to the Viet Nam war. Despite brutal repression by American commanders who set up such jails as the Long Binh Jail, 20 km northeast of Saigon, and Da Nang Jail, in an attempt to intimidate the GIs and check their dissent, the movement keeps mounting even among the U.S. 1st Infantry who set fire in August and end of November 1968 to several army barracks.

Since early 1969, when U.S. and puppet troops all over South Viet Nam came under the U.S. military attack, and protest actions broke out in various American divisions. Para Division 101, Marine Division 3, Division Americal, Infantry Division 1, First Air Cavalry Division, Division 25 and 9 in which American servicemen disobeyed orders to carry out "aweaps" or to go on reconnaissance missions, staged sit-in demonstrations, burnt barracks, fired at their commanders or put out anti-war and reparation slogans.

Many waves of similar demonstrations have occurred in U.S. Infantry Division 9. On Jan. 3 and 14, 1969, the GIs of 3 platoons at a Binh Duc refused to board a chopper bound for a raid and asked to be taken home. Some of them fired shots in the air, and frightened their C.O.s into giving way. On Jan. 25, in the same locality, the GIs smashed their C.O.s' offices and many barracks, killing 23 men and wounding 15 others. The menhanded American M.P.s killed hundreds of dogs, destroyed thousands of sandbags used in fortification, pushed into the river more than one hundred small trucks carrying food and ammunition. On Feb. 23, 1969, the GIs of a battalion of Brigade 1, Division 3, at Duc Hoa, 25 km west of Saigon, shot at their C.O.s, killing eight of them including a captain and a sub-lieutenant and wounded 25 of their mates. On March 2, 1969, the GIs of a company of Brigade 2, Division 9, stationed at Son Phay, 75 km west of Saigon, took off their uniforms and lay on the road, refusing to take part in a march to the front and asking to return home. In April 1969, soldiers of two platoons at Binh Duc and

300 GIs of Division 9 objected to raising orders, set a M-113 abase and shouted "Send us back home!"

At present American servicemen in South Viet Nam are in constant fear of PLAF infantry attacks and artillery shelling. Many GIs wish to shelter or to hide as soon as they hear the guns booming and refuse battle.

Many American soldiers of Division 25 let it be known to the local population that they are about to be taken back to the States, and that the PLAF must spare them. Another number of GIs conceal NFL flags and leaflets to eventually use as credentials in case they are captured by the PLAF.

Many American servicemen who harbour a deep hatred for their superiors and are fed up with the war, shot themselves dead like the 8 men in Division 25 at Dong Du on Jan. 20, 1969. On March 5, 1969 a unit of the same division paraded at Trang Bang, 45 km northwest of Saigon, as a protest against their C.O.s who had forced them onto a long raid. GI defections to the NFL are not rare; we can mention for instance a private of Battalion 3, Regiment 9, Marine Division 3, and a master-sergeant of Division 25.

There is every indication that GI discontent will grow as the Nixon administration keeps to the "free elections" slogan on throwing U.S. youths into its senseless and costly war there.

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of Brigade 11, Division Americal, wiping out an American company, killing or wounding 130 GIs in an 8-minute engagement.

Summing up two weeks of activity of the Saigon people's self-defence forces up to May 21, the *Phong Phen* Agency reported 75 actions of the patriots, 21 of which against puppet policemen and enemy agents, one of the most important of which was the coup de main against the police station of the fifth town district followed by the blowing up of many buildings of that service (May 11); 200 traitors were punished.

The railway between Saigon and the sea used by enemy cargo boats and war vessels was under constant attack from the PLAF who, on May 11, 12, 15, 19 and 21, sank or burnt 25 ships; 8 cargo boats of from 5,000 to 12,000 tons' displacement were damaged.

In the Mekong delta, many military and administrative targets were hit. Mention should be made of the assaults on May 21 at Chau Luc town, 17 km west of Saigon, causing to the enemy one hundred casualties. In a fierce engagement at the gates of the town, a puppet company was wiped out and 4 helicopters downed.

Complete Flop of Operation...

News in Brief

(Continued from page 3)

● In May 1960, the College of Water Conservancy graduated 290 students of agricultural and industrial hydraulics, hydroelectricity and hydrology. Till now, this college has trained 1,107 engineers including 235 from crash-courses or from on-the-job classes.

● The circulation of national newspapers in North Viet Nam increased by 95% in 1968, 50% in 1969 and 19% in 1969 compared with 1964, the peak pre-war year since the restoration of peace in

1954. In the four provinces north of the demarcation line the circulation of political and scientific and technical papers has recorded a sharp rise. In 1967, the Hanoi daily *Nhan Dan's* circulation in Vinh Hoa district, Thanh Hoa province shot up by over 42%, the local papers by over 30%. The number of the *Nhan Dan* copies for Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces went up by 50%, and those of *Hoc Tap* (Study) theoretical magazine of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, by 100 to 150%.

To Prolong This War...

(Continued from page 2)

tried to maintain in office a U.S.-installed puppet administration in Saigon. While speaking of "free elections", the U.S. was trying to put on this gang of puppets a "legal and constitutional" face. Meanwhile, Thieu Ky Huong triamtravine was frenziedly cracking down upon the popular movement for its replacement by a peace cabinet more disposed to conduct serious negotiations with the NFL.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh declared, "The organizing of free elections in Viet Nam can in no way be entrusted to a puppet administration on U.S. payroll; it should be the task of a provisional coalition government resulting from negotiations between those political forces in South Viet Nam which stand for peace, independence and neutrality. No other formula is more consistent with democracy, reason and realism than the one proposed by the NFL as far as the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination is concerned."

U.S. Crimes Against Vietnamese People in May 1969

(Continued from page 3)

In Ha Tinh province, on May 18, four A-4 and F-4 came in 3 waves and fired 20 mm shells and missiles on Cam Nam and Cam Thach villages, Cam Xuyen district.

In Quang Binh, U.S. planes launched 30 attacks against Minh Hoa, Ho Trach and Quang Trach districts on May 2, 5, 14, 18, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, and 29. At 9 hours May 14, four F-4s dropped numerous demolition bombs and steel-pellet bombs on a field of Quang Tung and Quang Hung villages, Quang Trach district, when the local people were busy harvesting, killing and wounding 39 people, the majority of them women and children, burning down 6 houses and destroying much property of the population. On May 23, U.S. planes flew in 6 waves to rain demolition and steel-pellet bombs and to take advantage of charges on many populated areas situated in Minh Hoa and Ho Trach districts.

In Vinh Linh, U.S. aircraft carried out 9 strikes against Huong Lap village with hundreds of demolition, time and steel-pellet bombs on May 2, 5, 6, 11, 15, 21, and 23. On May 18 alone a group of U.S. jets and 8 helicopters came in 2 waves and released many demolition bombs and fired missiles and 20 mm shells on 3 populated areas situated in Huong Lap village.

On May 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 23, 25, and 26, U.S. guns from the 7th Fleet and from south of the Ben Hai river let off 1,000 cannon shells on Vinh Giang, Vinh Tan, Vinh Son, Vinh Truong and Vinh Thach villages, destroying much of the crops, killing numerous cattle and destroying many houses.

Warships and aircraft carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet moved off the coast to intimidate fishermen engaged in their routine pursuit from Thanh Hoa to Cam Tung.



Bad Godesbergers (West Germany) demonstrated on Jan. 10, 1969 in front of the U.S. consulate against the Viet Nam war

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

COMPLETE FLOP OF OPERATION DAN QUYEN WEST OF DAKTO:

12 puppet battalions cut to pieces, 3,500 enemy troops put out action; Experimentation of "Vietnamization" of the war ending in dismal failure

- Between May 11 and 31, 176 military vehicles destroyed in Pleiku region.
- An encampment of puppet regiment near A Bia overrun; May 28, 450 enemy casualties; heavy material losses for the enemy.
- Patriotic forces more active in Saigon: 200 traitors punished in a fortnight.
- 25 enemy vessels including 8 over-8,000-ton cargo boats destroyed or sunk by PLAF between Saigon and the sea.

Dak To region: 12 puppet battalions cut to pieces, 3,500 enemy troops put out of action from May 7 to 31.

In the mountain area west of Dakto south of Kontum province (and the Western High Plateaux), the enemy had been carrying out since the second week of May a big operation codenamed *Dan Quyen* in which puppet troops replaced GIs in the experimentation of the "Vietnamization" of the war decided by Washington. The twelve battalions involved (one armoured squadron) supported by U.S. planes and artillery were cut to pieces after a 25-day engagement.

Giai Phong Press Agency has just released the results of PLAF attacks against enemy units from May 7 to 31: 3,500 enemy troops including several American "advisers" killed or wounded, 5 battalions written off the roster, 2 others decimated, the remaining suffered lighter losses. The PLAF destroyed 50 military vehicles (10 tanks and armoured cars), 20 cannons and howitzers, downed 70 choppers and planes, seized over one hundred fire-arms and took many prisoners. The fiercest battles were fought in Ngoc Bo River, Ngoc Phu Bua and Ngoc Ba Lang mountain ranges, respectively 11 km south-southwest, 22 km west and 17 km south-southwest of Dakto, chiefly on Hills 882 and 843. Thus, on May 8, at Ngoc Bo River, out of the two companies of Battalion 4, Regiment 42 involved, one was wiped out and the other decimated; on May 11, 312 GIs were killed or wounded in a PLAF assault against a U.S. field CP at Dakto airfield; on May 16, the rest of Battalion 4 was decimated; on May 21, Battalion 5 was knocked out at Ngoc Bo Lang, taking 350 casualties; on May 23, Ranger Battalion 22 put out of action on Hills 882 and 843 after a 5-day battle; on May 24, Ranger Battalion 1 struck off the charge at Ngoc Bo Lang, losing 200 killed and wounded; on May 26 and 31, at Ngoc Do Lang, Ranger Battalions 31 and 23 wiped out with 750 casualties, many

prisoners taken and a great quantity of weapons and materials lost; on May 31, a positive number of Dakto overrun: 165 adverse casualties, and Dakto airfield bombarded; 4 aircraft destroyed, etc.

Giai Phong Press Agency also reported a PLAF victory on May 31 at 16 km south-southwest of Kontum: 150 GIs of a U.S. company killed or wounded, 2 armoured cars destroyed. Four days before, May 27, 13 km southwest of Kontum, 2 American companies were intercepted, 150 GIs put out of action, a chopper downed.

Ambush in Pleiku region: 178 military vehicles destroyed

THE PLAF are reported by Giai Phong Press Agency to have on May 11 wiped out at mountain pass Mang Yang, between An Khe and Pleiku, 45 km east of Pleiku, a convoy of heavily loaded military trucks and killed 25 escorting GIs.

Near Ra To Ve bridge, 26 km north of Pleiku, an convoy going to Dakto and another coming from there met with the same fate on the morning and afternoon of May 28: 50 vehicles (30 tanks and armoured cars) destroyed, 150 GI casualties listed, 2 choppers grounded.

In many other engagements against enemy motorized columns and road convoys in that region on May 11, 14-15 and 22, 14 vehicles were wrecked, bringing the total number of enemy losses in three weeks in that sector to 170 tanks, armoured cars and military trucks. Further east near An Khe, 70 km east of Pleiku, a U.S. ferry port was stormed on the night of May 22: 30 goods-loaded vehicles and many depots destroyed.

Northern part of South Viet Nam: 430 puppet soldiers put out of action on May 26 near A Bia and 200 GIs killed or wounded near DMZ

An encampment of Regiment 2, puppet Infantry Division 1 on Hill

675, 14 km northwest of A Bia (Hamburgh Hill), 50 km west-southwest of Hue, was stormed on May 25. The regiment CP, the CP of Battalion 2 and 2 companies were

wiped out, 450 enemy troops killed or wounded. The PLAF destroyed the signal center, an ammo depot, six 155mm cannons, two 167 mm mortars and grounded a chopper.

Near the DMZ, 4 km north of Cam Lo, the patriots made a lightning attack against an encampment of U.S. marines, wiped out the camp CP, a battalion command and a company and took a toll of 300 GIs.

PLAF activities in Da Nang, Saigon and Mekong delta.

On May 21 and 23, Giai Phong Press Agency reported, the PLAF

violently intercepted elements of Brigade 2, U.S. para Division 10, near Tam Ky and Tam Phuoc, respectively 63 km south-south-east and 60 km south of Da Nang, inflicting on the enemy 150 casualties and grounding 3 choppers.

On May 24, at Hai Van mountain pass, north-north-west of Da Nang, an American convoy of 16 trucks was entirely wiped out, all troops onboard killed or wounded.

On Hill 454, 12 km south-west of Duc Pho, 102 km south-south-east of Da Nang, the PLAF overran an outpost in the defence line

(Continued page 7)

Peoples Revolutionary Committee Set Up in Tay Ninh Province

GPA reported that the People's Revolutionary Committee of Tay Ninh was set up on May 25 at an all-province political congress with the participation of representatives of district and village Revolutionary People's Councils and the People's Revolutionary Committee, mass organizations armed forces and delegates from the Cao Dai Holy See in the province.

The Committee approved a program of action aimed at pushing forward the resistance to U.S. aggression and the building and consolidation of the liberated areas in the province. Stress was laid on the strengthening of the armed forces and the raising of the living conditions of the people. The Committee also declared the dissolution of the puppet administration.

LATEST NEWS

PLAF Violent Attacks on over 100 Enemy Positions

On the night of May 5, 1969, the PLAF stormed over one hundred enemy military targets including bases, positions HQs, CPs and airfields.

According to Western agencies, PLAF artillery and infantry attacked at least 26 cities and towns including Saigon and periphery.

Among the most important targets hit were the HQs of "U.S. Army" at Long Binh (20 km northeast of Saigon), of puppet Army corps III at Bien Hoa, of U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Dong Tam (64 km

southwest of Saigon, of U.S. Infantry Division 1 at Lai Khe (32 km north of Saigon), of U.S. First Air Cavalry Division at Phuoc Vinh (60 km north, northeast of Saigon), the airfields at Bien Hoa, Phan Rang (262 km east, northeast of Saigon), Phan Thiet (154 km east of Saigon, the helicopter park at Dako (150 km south-southwest of Da Nang) the petrol tank farm at Nha Be (42 km south, southeast of Saigon), an ammo depot at Tan Son Nhut airbase whose explosion shook windows in Saigon.

Revolutionary Power Set Up in Saigon-Cholon City

On May 30 in a locality of the free zone close to Saigon, a people's congress was convened to set up the Revolutionary People's Committee for Saigon - Cho Lon city. This seven-member committee was headed by Prof. Nguyen Van Chi, a well-known

intellectual who had taken part in the patriotic movements against the Japanese and French invaders, then in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

(See details in our next issue)